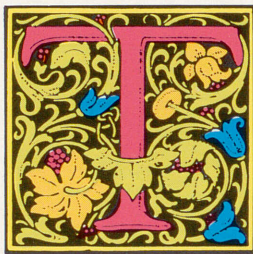


**ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIVE  
YEARS**



**ST. STANISLAUS**





Those who instruct others  
unto justice shall shine  
as stars for all eternity."

*(Daniel 12:03)*



## THE BROTHERS OF THE SACRED HEART



*Brother Lee, Brother Hugh, and Brother Pierre look over the historical marker at St. Stanislaus.*

The story of St. Stanislaus is the story of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart in Mississippi.

The Brothers of the Sacred Heart, a religious community of men dedicated to the Christian education of youth, were founded in Lyons, France, on September 30, 1821, by Father Andre Coindre. Since 1821, the men in this religious community have worked diligently to achieve their two-fold purpose in life: to strive for personal sanctification and to work for the Christian education of youth. Today, there are over two thousand Brothers of the Sacred Heart located throughout the world. The Brothers presently living at St. Stanislaus belong to the New Orleans Province of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

In 1847, five Brothers were sent from France to the United States to open a school in Mobile, Alabama. They landed in Mobile on January 11, 1847, and opened an orphanage for eighteen boys. It was not many years later that Father Stanislaus Buteux requested that some Brothers of the Sacred Heart be sent to teach the children of his parish in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. On January 5, 1854, three Brothers arrived in Bay St. Louis; and it is here that the story of St. Stanislaus begins.

Editor:  
Brother Aquin Gauthier, S.C.  
Consultants:  
Carl Mullican, Jr.  
Carl Eberts





John Moore was a student at St. Stanislaus from 1858-1862. At the age of 12 he ran off to join the Confederate soldiers in the Civil War.

This letter (dated December 10, 1858) is the oldest recorded letter of a St. Stanislaus student to his mother. It was written by John Moore at the age of 10.

Dec. 10. 1858

Dear Ma

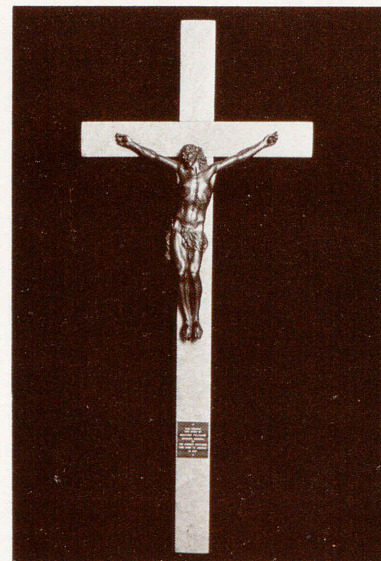
we arined up at  
St. Jos Collage. I dont like the boys  
attale they call curses swere and  
smake and if you wish to ma  
ke a gentleman of me I must not stay  
in such company as this. Copsin Ned  
is going to be a day scholar and a border  
boy I cant stand it any longer  
I will die with grief if you dont  
let me come home this is to far from  
home. there is a grate money  
shaves on my face I can hardly  
wash it. Do let me come home  
or I will die if you bring me  
home and hire a teacher I will  
study hard and learn fast.  
but as long as I stay here I cant  
learn any thing for I cant sit  
and sit. I how is brother is he  
well how is Gra and yourself.  
-Dear Ma I hope in the next letter  
I will hear that you are coming  
for me. I am going to send  
this letter by uncle John

Love your Ma

your Devoted Son  
John S. Moore

and you receive the letter  
10th Nov





*This crucifix was originally given by Brother Polycarp to the first Brothers of the Sacred Heart coming to the United States from France in 1847. Today it is hanging in the library at St. Stanislaus.*

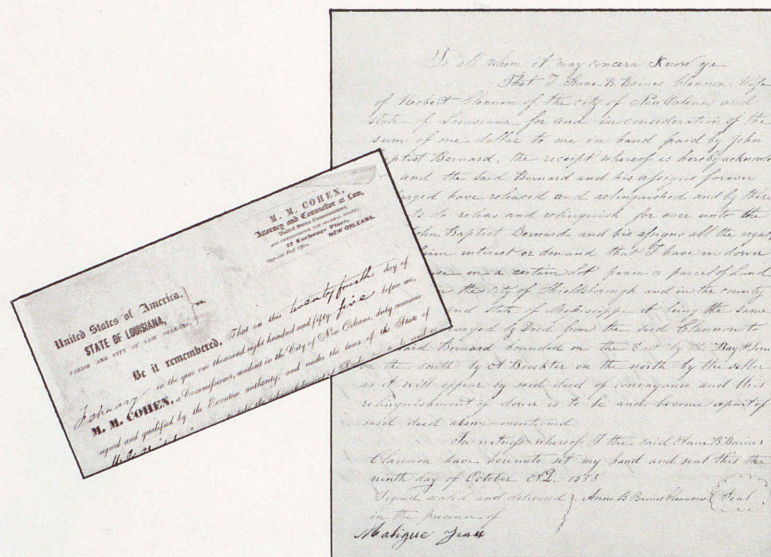
## A HISTORY OF ST. STANISLAUS

In 1853, Reverend Stanislaus Buteux, pastor of Our Lady of the Gulf Catholic Church in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, was very concerned about the religious education of the children in his parish. He contacted Brother Alphonse, provincial superior of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, and requested that some Brothers be sent to Bay St. Louis to teach in a school for boys. Brother Alphonse approved this idea, and on January 5, 1854, three men—Brothers Basile Venable, Leo Maligne and Joseph Deimer—arrived in Bay St. Louis.

### **1854 - Father Buteux goes to France to seek extra Brothers for Bay St. Louis**

In the fall of 1854, Father Buteux traveled to France, his native land, to ask Brother Polycarp, superior general of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, to send more Brothers to Bay St. Louis so that a boarding school for boys might be started. His request was granted; and when Father Buteux returned from France on January 11, 1855, he was accompanied by Brothers Eusebe Gulonnier, Ephrem Flechet, George Leydier and Avit.





The deed showing the purchase of the first piece of property by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart in Bay St. Louis (at that time called the City of Shieldsborough). The property was sold by Robert and Anne Clannon of New Orleans, and the deed is dated October 9, 1855.

The Brothers were able to purchase a plot of land for \$4000 from Mr. Robert Clannon of New Orleans. The piece of property facing the water was approximately one block south of the church. This lot was only a small part of what would one day comprise the entire campus of St. Stanislaus College. As soon as this first lot was acquired, Brother Leo Maligne, along with the help of the Brothers and a few men of the area, began the construction of a wooden building for school and boarding purposes.

This first building was eighty feet long, thirty feet wide, and two and one-half stories high. On the first floor were three classrooms and a parlor; on the second floor were dormitories and an infirmary; and in the attic there was additional dormitory space. There were outside galleries on the front and back. The building was simple in appearance but proved to be extremely functional. The entire structure was built for \$3800. This was the beginning of St. Stanislaus College—a school named in recognition of Father Stanislaus Buteux and placed under the patronage of St. Stanislaus, the patron saint of youth.

#### 1855 - Brother Athanasius named as first president of St. Stanislaus

In 1855, Brother Athanasius took over the administration of the school and became the first president of St. Stanislaus. With adequate facilities for boarding students, there was little problem in attracting students from New Orleans and southwest Louisiana. These boarding students, along with the boys from the Bay St. Louis area, comprised the first student body. So rapid was the early growth of the school that in 1859 Brother Athanasius decided to erect a two-story frame building to the rear of the first building. On the first floor were dining rooms and a kitchen, and on the second floor were rooms for the Brothers.

#### 1861 - Beginning of the Civil War

In 1861, the Civil War came and St. Stanislaus suffered its first great setback. The Union troops blockaded the Gulf Coast in 1863 and soon captured New Orleans. This cut off all forms of travel and the boarders were not able to get to Bay St. Louis. Brother Athanasius was determined to keep the boarding department in operation; so he contacted Father Anthony Durier, the pastor of Annunciation Parish in New Orleans. On December 14, 1863, Brother Athanasius and nine other Brothers left Bay St. Louis for New Orleans. Because of bad weather, they were detained at Fort Pike for three days. They finally reached New Orleans on December 18, 1863. Father Durier bought a house for the Brothers for \$2000 next to the church. The house was given to the Brothers provided they would furnish an organist for the Church. The Brothers then rented a house six blocks from the church to be used as a school to accommodate one hundred students. The rent was fifteen dollars per month for two years.





*Fort Pike as it appears today at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain outside New Orleans. It was at this fort that the Brothers from St. Stanislaus would land in going to New Orleans during the Civil War.*

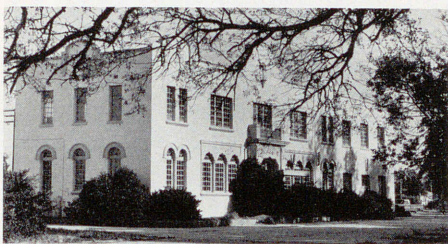
The school in New Orleans opened on January 4, 1864. In the first week there were three boys; in the second week there were thirteen boys; and by the end of the month there were twenty-five boys. On February 5, there were forty-one boys, including three boarders. Tuition for the day students was from two dollars to six dollars according to the class, while the boarders paid twenty-five dollars per month.

Meanwhile, Brothers Florimond, Eusebe, Adalbert and Francois stayed at St. Stanislaus and taught school for the boys in Bay St. Louis. For the school year 1864-65 there were 120 students in New Orleans and 30 students in Bay St. Louis. Brothers Hugh and Avit joined the Confederate Army, returning to St. Stanislaus at the end of the war. It might be noted that the Union soldiers were always helpful to the Brothers. If it were necessary for the Brothers from Bay St. Louis to go to New Orleans, they would go by boat to Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. At Fort Pike the soldiers were always very generous in helping the Brothers by allowing them to go into New Orleans to get supplies, to visit the Brothers there, and to deliver mail.









The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Station as it appears today. The original depot, built on property owned by St. Stanislaus, was destroyed by fire in 1928.

### 1867 - Severe yellow fever epidemic forces St. Stanislaus to close

The Civil War was not the only tragedy of the 1860's. In 1867, a severe epidemic of yellow fever hit Bay St. Louis, and St. Stanislaus had to be closed. Among the victims of this yellow fever were Brothers Orans, Clotaire, and Francois. School was re-opened as soon as the epidemic passed; but, as might be expected, the number of boarders diminished. It took three years for the number of students to again reach its original number.

### 1869 - Louisville & Nashville Railroad completes line from New Orleans to Mobile

In 1869, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad completed its line from New Orleans to Mobile. The railroad depot in Bay St. Louis was built on property owned by the Brothers. In exchange for this "right of way" the railroad company agreed to have its passenger trains stop in Bay St. Louis so that the students coming from New Orleans and Mobile would be able to get off near the school. The president of St. Stanislaus was also given a "pass" to ride the train whenever it was necessary for his travel. This agreement between the railroad company and St. Stanislaus was of great benefit to both parties. In 1928, the original railroad station was destroyed by fire and the present station was built.

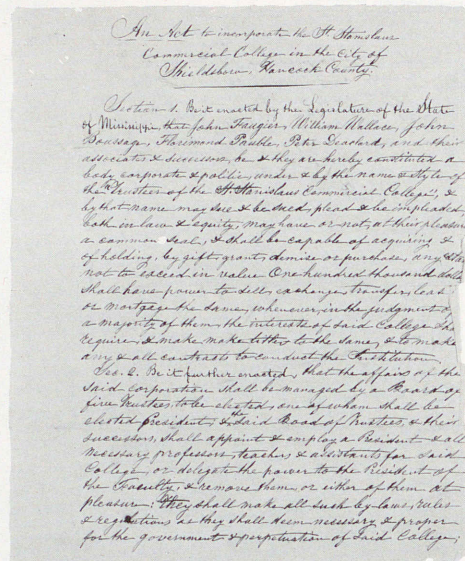
Les pères du Sacré Cœur		Les pères du Sacré Cœur	
en 1866		en 1866	
Jan. 15	100.00	Jan. 15	100.00
Feb. 15	100.00	Feb. 15	100.00
Mar. 15	100.00	Mar. 15	100.00
Apr. 15	100.00	Apr. 15	100.00
May 15	100.00	May 15	100.00
Jun. 15	100.00	Jun. 15	100.00
Jul. 15	100.00	Jul. 15	100.00
Aug. 15	100.00	Aug. 15	100.00
Sep. 15	100.00	Sep. 15	100.00
Oct. 15	100.00	Oct. 15	100.00
Nov. 15	100.00	Nov. 15	100.00
Dec. 15	100.00	Dec. 15	100.00
Total	1200.00	Total	1200.00

Pages from the Account Book of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart (1866). The writing is in French as all the Brothers at St. Stanislaus at this time were originally from France.





"The Log" which was used as a place of punishment. At the left in this picture is Albert LeBlanc, Sr.



The Articles of Incorporation by which the school became St. Stanislaus Commercial College in 1870.

Brother Henry was named vice-president of St. Stanislaus in 1869, and he was the initiator of higher studies. The curriculum of the school was advanced to what would now be called a junior college. The typical subjects studied in the collegiate department were Religion, Philosophy (Psychology, Ethics, Natural Theology), History and Civics, Mathematics (Algebra, Bookkeeping, Geometry, Trigonometry), English (Rhetoric and Composition, Literature, Elocution), Science (Physics, Chemistry), Drawing (Mechanical, Architectural) and Typewriting.

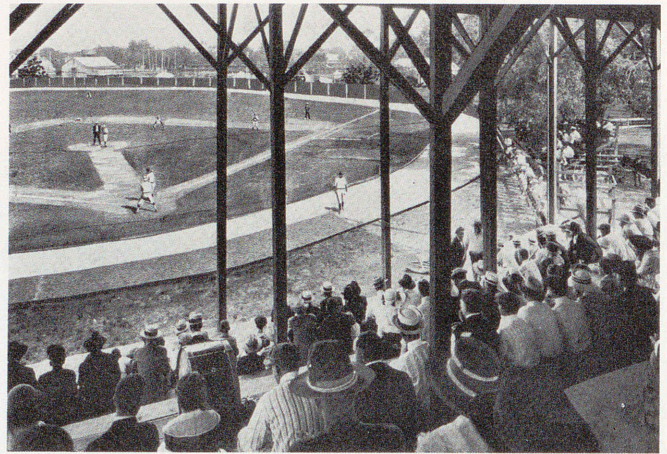
#### 1870 - Mississippi Legislature gives charter to St. Stanislaus Commercial College

On July 11, 1870, a charter was given by the Mississippi Legislature under the title of "St. Stanislaus Commercial College." A board of trustees was elected which was empowered to appoint professors and make rules and regulations as it should deem necessary and proper for the government and perpetuation of the college. It was also enacted that the Board of Trustees should prescribe the course of studies to be pursued in the College, and this board should have the power to grant diplomas and degrees under such rules and regulations as they should prescribe. From that time the school was known as St. Stanislaus Commercial College.

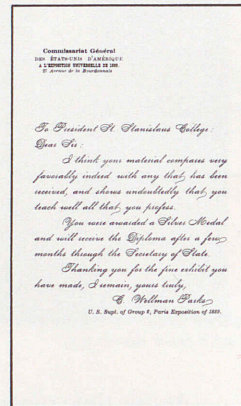




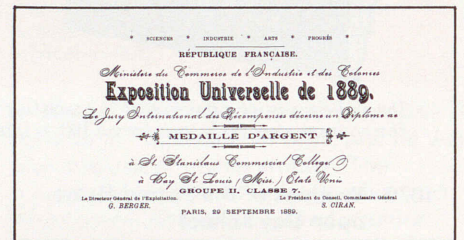




College Park—St. Stanislaus (1914).



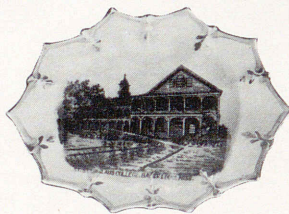
Letter from the United States Commissioner of Educational Exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1889.



Certificate showing that St. Stanislaus Commercial College attained the Silver Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889.



A 1922 St. Stanislaus College ring which formerly belonged to Rodney E. Bishop.



Commemorative ash tray issued in the 1880's.



The Medal of Excellence awarded to John Taconi in 1894.

### 1889 - St. Stanislaus sends exhibit to Paris Exhibition

In 1889, St. Stanislaus exhibited samples of the students' work at the Paris Exposition in France. So superior was this exhibit that the school received a diploma and a medal of merit (the highest award). In addition the United States commissioner wrote the following letter to the President of St. Stanislaus:

Dear Sir:

I think your material compares very favorably indeed with any that has been received and shows undoubtedly that you teach well all that you profess.

You were awarded a Silver Medal and will receive the diploma after a few months through the Secretary of State.

Thanking you for the fine exhibit you have made, I remain yours truly,  
C. Wellman Parks  
U.S. Supt. of Group 2  
Paris Exposition of 1889





*St. Stanislaus Typewriting Class (1921).*

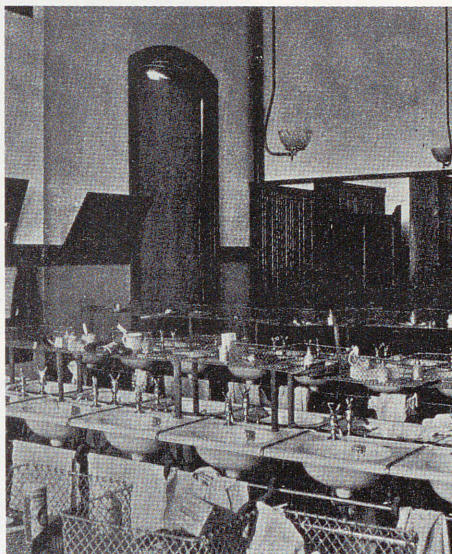
## EARLY SCHOOL CATALOGUES



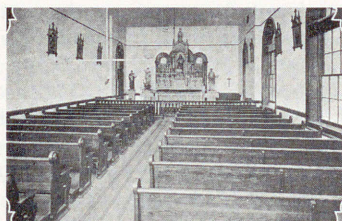
*The Orchestra at St. Stanislaus in 1905.*



*The Infirmary in 1916.*



*The Junior Lavatory in 1911.*



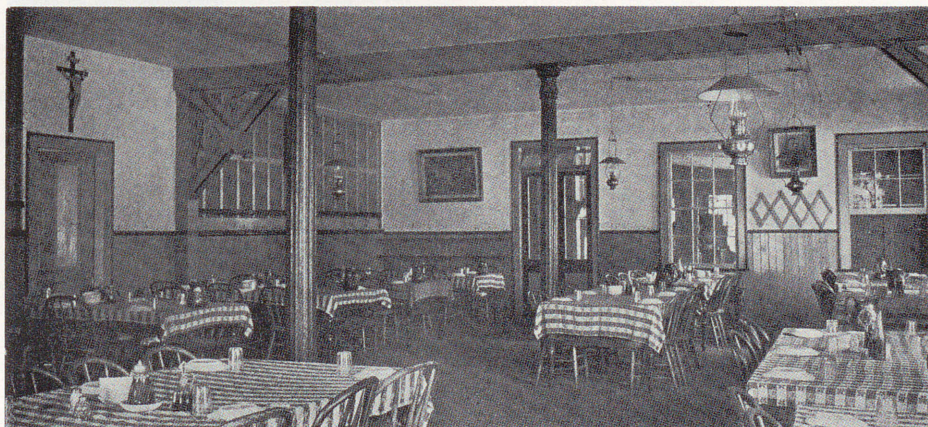
*The Chapel in 1906.*



*Students in 1893. Seated (in center) is B. Spotorno.*

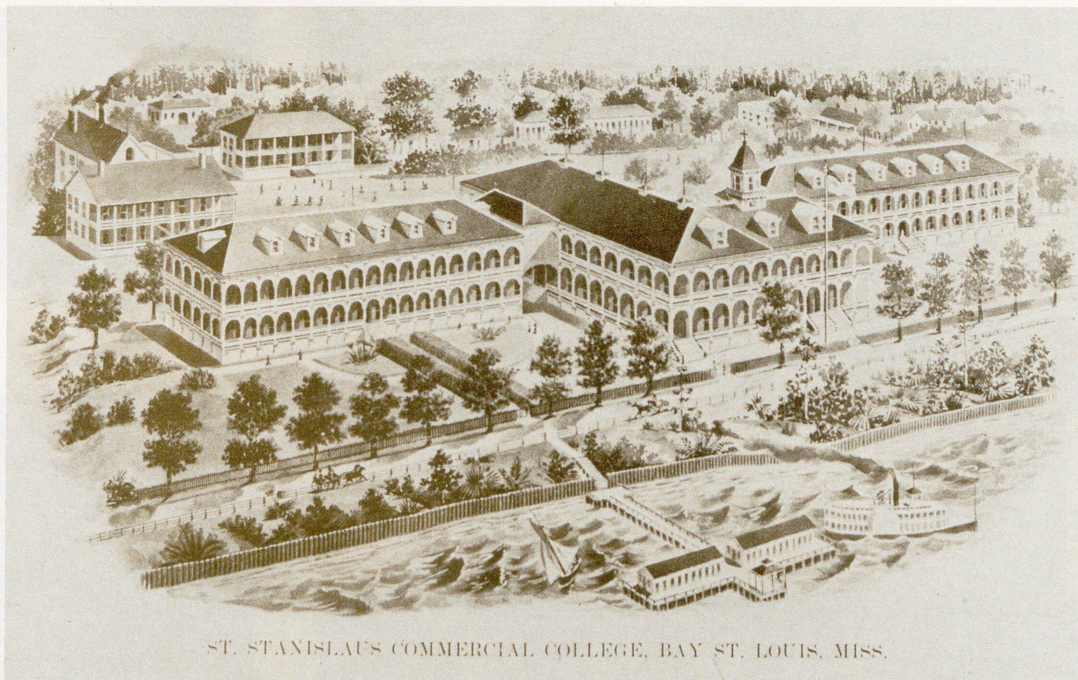


*The Science Hall in 1906.*



*The Senior Dining Room in 1903.*





St. Stanislaus Commercial College as it appeared in 1891. The college at this time was regarded as a landmark on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.



A group of St. Stanislaus students in 1891. John B. Spotorno (a graduate of 1901) is pictured on the front row at the far left.



Professor Peter Hemmersbach was in charge of vocal and instrumental music at St. Stanislaus in 1892.

#### 1891 - St. Stanislaus is architectural landmark on the Gulf Coast

As a result of the great work of Brother Stanislaus and the scholastic reputation of the school, the number of boarding students began to increase so that the facilities of the school were once again crowded. In 1890, there were 108 students in school; while in 1891, the enrollment climbed to 145 students. A new wing to the buildings was constructed in 1891 to give space for a science room and two classrooms on the first floor. Additional space was provided for dormitory facilities on the second floor.

It was at this time that an architect was hired by the Brothers to add some design and beauty to the many buildings and additions that had been constructed over the years. These architectural transformations were in the form of columns, arches and a wider gallery; and, as a result, St. Stanislaus became known as one of the architectural landmarks on the Gulf Coast.

#### 1893 - St. Stanislaus enters Catholic Educational Exhibit in Chicago

At the Catholic Educational Exhibit of the Chicago Exposition in 1893, St. Stanislaus submitted a display of its students' work. This presentation far surpassed in quality and quantity the exhibit sent to the Paris Exposition of 1889. The exhibit comprised twelve bound volumes of 300 pages each, dealing with mathematics, literature, languages, and scientific study. In addition there were eight portfolios of pen, linear, and architectural drawings. As was the case in Paris, the work of the students drew much praise and received the coveted diploma of honor.





The St. Stanislaus College graduating class of 1893 included Clement Dardignac (Vicksburg, Miss.), Edward Wehrt (Lake Charles, La.), Bernard Dunne (New Orleans, La.), Charles Engle (Natchez, Miss.), William Carmouche (Shreveport, La.), and Wenceslaus Lions (Bonnet Carre, La.).

In 1893, a disaster struck the Gulf Coast from Mississippi to Texas. On the first two days of October a severe hurricane moved ashore with waves up to fifteen feet. In Bay St. Louis the train bridge was wrecked. All the piers and many of the buildings were blown down.

#### **1893 - Severe hurricane strikes Bay St. Louis**

Telegraph lines were down and the city was cut off from the outside world for several days. The road was washed away in front of St. Stanislaus, but fortunately there were no lives lost at the school. There were some damages to the school buildings, but these were repaired and the students were not forced to leave school. As a protection against future storms the Brothers and students built a retaining wall of brick and rock ballast.

In 1896, Brother Isidore succeeded Brother Stanislaus as president, and the reputation of the school continued to grow. Brother Isidore was a renowned scholar and a strict disciplinarian; and he combined these two qualities to make sure that the education given at St. Stanislaus was "second to none."

On October 9, 1896, Brother Isidore was able to acquire for \$9000 the final portion of waterfront property (between the present streets of Union and Bookter). With this increased area it was possible to add a large wing to the existing buildings. This addition was referred to at that time as "Exhibition Hall." On the first floor was a large auditorium-gymnasium. On the second floor were two classrooms, a dormitory, and a typewriting room.

#### **1896 - Judge N.C. Hill rules St. Stanislaus not subject to taxation**

The people of Bay St. Louis began to see the progress of St. Stanislaus, and they were proud of its developments. They realized that the presence of the school was a great advertisement for the city, and it was a means of bringing money—as well as visitors and residents—into the town. However, there were a few people in the city who did not look upon the school so favorably, and they argued that the city should get the benefit of extra income by taxing St. Stanislaus. Fortunately, Judge Neville C. Hill gave judgment in favor of St. Stanislaus as an educational institution and thus not subject to taxation. This enabled the Brothers of the Sacred Heart to continue their charitable work in Bay St. Louis.

It was around this time that the custom of "zip and bread" became popular with the students. Every afternoon around four o'clock the students would gather for a snack under the large oak tree behind the school. The Brothers would pass out the ends of french loaf bread (referred to as "sinker") and the boys would "dig out" the inside of the loaf bread. Then they would bring this hollowed out loaf to be filled with cane syrup (called "zip") served from a large pot. Milk was usually served with this zip and bread. Day students, as well as boarders, were welcome to get in the "zip line," and many a day student would remain on the school grounds after classes to be present for this daily treat.

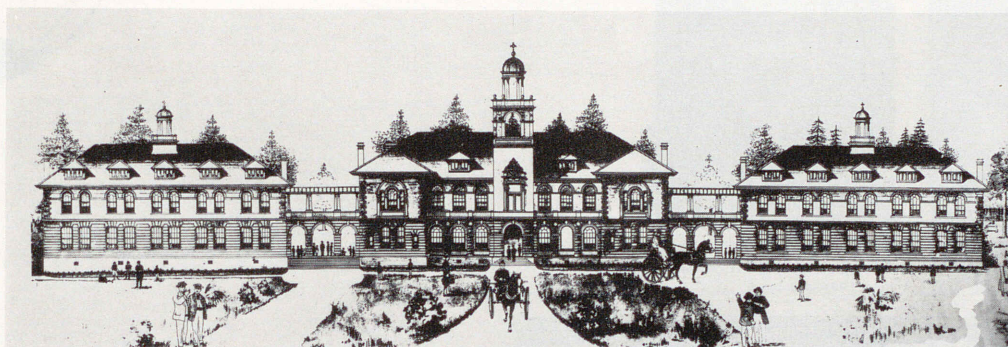


Exhibition Hall was built at St. Stanislaus in 1896.









An architectural rendering of the "New St. Stanislaus College" in 1904. The college had previously been destroyed by fire in 1903.

The remainder of the school year proceeded well. However, in the middle of June the report came out that once again yellow fever was hitting the coast. Since there were only two weeks of school remaining, it was decided to close school and start the summer vacation immediately. But to make matters worse, on June 12 the New Orleans Board of Health quarantined the state against Mississippi. Effective immediately no one from Mississippi was allowed to enter Louisiana for fear that they would transport the yellow fever disease. Since most of the students at St. Stanislaus were from Louisiana, the Brothers faced the critical situation of having to keep the boys in Bay St. Louis, thus exposing them to the yellow fever. Two attempts were made to get the boys to New Orleans secretly by a steam boat, but each time they were turned back by the New Orleans Board of Health. Finally, all the boarding students were brought by train to Nashville, Tennessee; and on June 22, with the help of the Brothers, the boys were dispersed to their home towns.

Another great disaster was to occur in June, 1903, at the very end of the school year. On Sunday, June 21, shortly after the boys had retired for the night, a fire broke out in the clothes room just over the dormitory. The alarm was given and the boys moved quickly to safety. Since nearly all the buildings were made of wood, the fire spread very quickly.

#### 1903 - Fire destroys St. Stanislaus

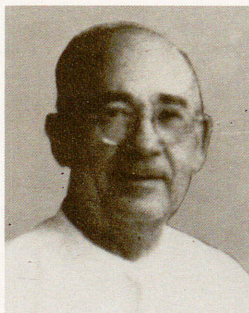
Summoning of the Bay St. Louis fire department proved futile as the city's fire-fighting equipment consisted of a single hand pump. Soon the entire front buildings were in flames, and efforts were turned to saving some of the more valuable contents of the buildings. Brother Isidore managed to save the school records, and many of the library books were brought out undamaged.

The people of Bay St. Louis showed great concern for the Brothers and students. The hotels opened all their vacant rooms for the boys to spend the night. Those who did not stay in the hotels were offered a place in family homes. The next morning all the students gathered at St. Stanislaus. They had lost all their belongings except a few personal effects which they had with them when they went to bed. Everyone boarded the train at 10:00 A.M. for home; but each boy wanted to know when the school would reopen, and they promised to return even if the classes would be held outside under the trees.

The Brothers immediately set to work, determined to have a building ready for the opening of school in September. A temporary building for classrooms and a dormitory was constructed during the summer out of scrap lumber. On October 6, 1903, the school year opened with a near capacity enrollment of 178 students. In addition to the dormitory space, the Brothers were able to rent five cottages on the beach just south of the school. These living quarters were given the names of "Lara's Villa," "Nellie's Villa," "Avondale," "Bellevue," and "Irish Villa." A certain number of boys were assigned to live in each cottage along with a Brother. This temporary living arrangement worked out very well during the 1903-04 school year.

In the meantime, plans were already being formulated for the new school. Mr. Allison Owen, an architect, was in charge of drawing up the plans and specifications. He worked very carefully with the Brothers to make sure that the new buildings would be functional as well as beautiful. When the bids for construction were submitted, the low bid of \$52,000 was offered by Mr. Charles Sanger, a close friend of the school. He began the new construction in August, and by Christmas the brick work and the roof were completed. At the end of June the building was finished and ready for occupancy.

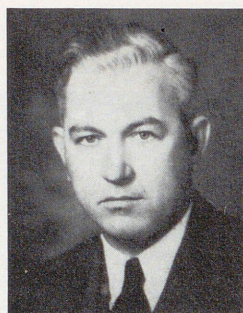




Dr. Jean Lescale (class of 1912) was a noted professor of Dental Radiology at Tulane University.



Bishop Leo Fahey (class of 1914) was the first graduate to be consecrated as a bishop.



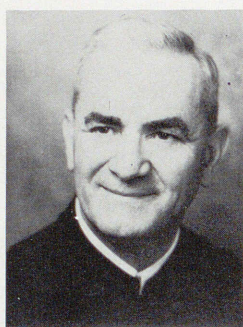
Nat Tyer (class of 1917) served as judge of Louisiana's Twenty-first Judicial District.



Milton "Hippo" Phillips (class of 1921) excelled in all sports while at St. Stanislaus.



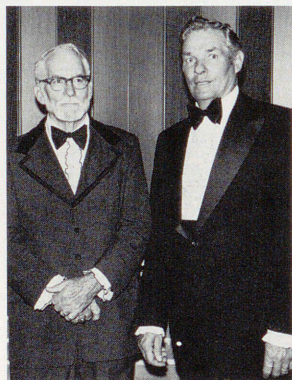
Brother Stephen, S.C. taught at the St. Stanislaus Day School from 1882-1896.



Brother Peter, S.C. was president during 1926-32; 1938-44; and 1946-47.



Roger Boh, Jr. (class of 1943) holds rank of captain in the U.S. Navy. Marshall Ballard, Jr. (class of 1929) was a Rhodes Scholar in 1934.



Dr. M. J. Wolfe, Sr. (class of 1923) has served as school physician since 1933. C. J. Taylor (class of 1939) has dedicated his life to youth through the coaching profession.

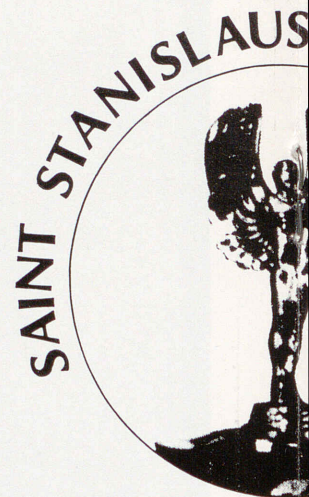


Forster Commagere coached varsity football, basketball, baseball, and track at St. Stanislaus for 14 years.



Rev. James Carter, S.J. (class of 1944) is well-known university administrator. Reginald Blaize (class of 1929) is known for his work in the field of chemical engineering.

## THE ST. STANISLAUS AL



In 1908, an alumni association was formed at St. Stanislaus. The purpose of this association was to perpetuate among former students of St. Stanislaus the friendships formed while students and to bind them into an organization for the common motive of promoting the school's development and growth. The first formal homecoming was held in 1924. This alumni association has functioned in a very definite way to the

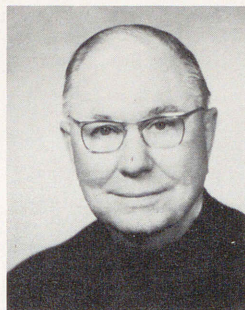
The following me  
presidents of the alu

Charles F. Engle '93 (1908-09)  
Louis J. Mestier '72 (1909-10)  
Charles J. Tassin '98 (1910-13)  
Auguste J. Claverie '77 (1913-29)  
Jean M. Claverie '71 (1929-32)  
Albert Koorie '20 (1932-34)  
Irwin Shirer '17 (1934-41)  
Brittmar Landry '21 (1941-47)  
Michael Irwin '16 (1947-48)  
Dr. Marion Wolfe, Sr. '23 (1948-50)  
Walter Gex, Jr. '24 (1950-52) (1953-54)  
Berchmans Wilbert, Sr. '23 (1952-53)  
George Seuzeneau, Jr. '27 (1954-55)

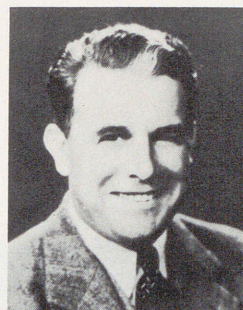


# ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

## HALL OF FAME



Brother Alexis, S.C. served as president from 1948-51.



Walter Gex, Jr. (class of 1924) served for two terms as president of the alumni association.



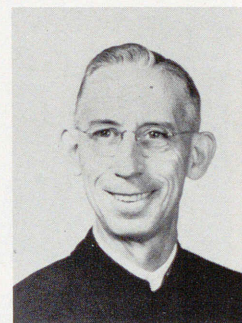
Brother Casimir, S.C. served as president from 1944-46.



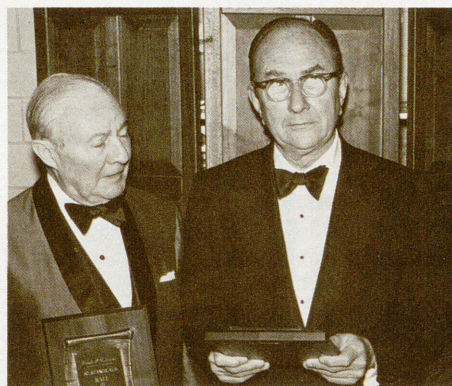
Brother Edmund, S.C. was teacher and prefect for 25 years at St. Stanislaus.



William Kenny (class of 1943) was outstanding in his field of law enforcement.



Brother Romuald, S.C. led the St. Stanislaus Band for over 25 years.



Louis Clavier (class of 1921) is a well-known attorney in New Orleans. Louis Blaize (class of 1922) is noted for his work in electrical engineering.



John Scaife (class of 1929) was mayor of Bay St. Louis for 16 years. Brother Athansius Mooney, S.C. gave over 30 years of his life to St. Stanislaus. Harry "Wop" Glover (class of 1928) was a respected civic leader in New Orleans. Col. Felix "Doc" Blanchard (class of 1942) was an All-American and Heisman Trophy winner at the U.S. Military Academy. Henry "Zeke" Bonura (class of 1927) was a noted professional baseball player. Marchmont Schwartz (class of 1927) was an All-American at Notre Dame under Knute Rockne. Dr. Norbert Carnovale (class of 1950) has received many honors in the field of music.



Norton Haas (class of 1925) has spent his life for the good of Hancock County in Mississippi.



James Smith (class of 1945) is president of T. Smith & Son, Inc. in New Orleans.

Gerard Schoen, Jr. (class of 1947) served as president of the alumni association from 1973-75.

E. J. Arceneaux, Sr. was an organizer of the St. Stanislaus Sideline Club.

Berchmans Wilbert, Sr. (class of 1923) served as president of the alumni association from 1952-53.



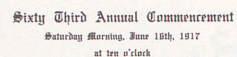
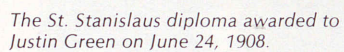
present day, and it has played a significant role in the success of the school.

The alumni association is governed by a board of directors composed of a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer (who is also the director of alumni relations). The office of president and vice-president is an elective office, while the director of alumni relations is appointed by the president of St. Stanislaus.

en have served as  
umni association:

- William App, Sr. '35 (1955-57)
- Edmond Brignac, Jr. '48 (1957-60)
- William Foster '31 (1960-61)
- Earle Christenberry, Jr. '45 (1961-63)
- Lawrence Vallon '31 (1963-64)
- Warren Carver '29 (1964-66)
- Dr. Andrew Martinolich, Jr. '46 (1966-71)
- Dr. Vincent Liberto '51 (1971-73)
- Gerard Schoen, Jr. '47 (1973-75)
- David Assaf, Jr. '40 (1975-77)
- Joseph Killeen, Jr. '44 (1977-79)



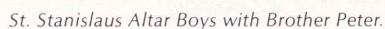
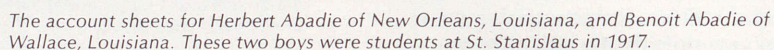


*Selections by Orchestras Salutory  
Quartets by the Glee Club  
Dedications: Class Poems: Essays  
Awarding of Medals and Diplomas  
Conferring of Degrees. Valedictory  
Commencement Address by  
Hon. Francis H. Lewis, Class '82*

## Class 1917

<i>Cyril D. Claverie,</i>	<i>James F. Miazza, Jr.</i>
<i>Edward Curtis,</i>	<i>Peter X. Monteleone,</i>
<i>D. Richard Gannon,</i>	<i>Burrus H. Shannon, Jr.</i>
<i>Denis P. Gaudet,</i>	<i>Irwin N. Shlirer,</i>
<i>Jacob E. Hassinger,</i>	<i>Arno O. Steinweg,</i>
<i>Joseph R. Hymel, Jr.</i>	<i>Nathan B. Tycer,</i>
<i>Frank M. Lopez,</i>	<i>Andrew M. Wülbelt,</i>
<i>Sidney K. Wolf.</i>	

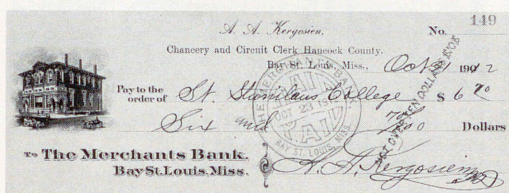
Commencement invitation  
for the St. Stanislaus class  
of 1917.







Leo Fahey (class of 1914) was the first graduate of St. Stanislaus to be consecrated a bishop.



The cancelled check of Dr. A. A. Kergosien used to pay tuition at St. Stanislaus College in 1912.

#### 1904 - "New Stanislaus" completed

The "new St. Stanislaus" was an imposing sight. The school was a colonial style building constructed along the front of the property facing the water. There were three sections (each measuring 100 feet) and these were separated by thirty-foot archways. The building itself was only thirty feet deep with a wide gallery running the whole length at the rear of the building. There were many windows at the front of the building to take advantage of the breeze coming off the water. The new building contained more than adequate space for classrooms, administration offices, and living quarters for the boarders. The entire structure along with the equipment and furnishings was built for \$77,000.

With the additional space the school year of 1904-05 opened with the school's largest enrollment of 197 students. Brother Felix was president, but he had to relinquish his office in May, 1905. Brother Stanislaus was again appointed president, and under his guidance the school continued to grow and prosper. It was necessary to construct a gymnasium on the campus, so a brick structure was erected at the south end between the new school and the dining room. It was a one-story wing with a pavillion fourteen feet high. The building was used as an auditorium, gymnasium, and a place of shelter in inclement weather.



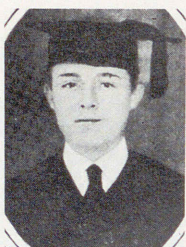
In 1915 a severe hurricane struck Bay St. Louis causing extensive damage to St. Stanislaus.

In 1912, Brother Isidore returned as president. There had not been a major hurricane to strike the Gulf Coast since 1893, but in 1915 Bay St. Louis again experienced a violent storm. The high winds and water did extensive damage to the school; but as in every previous disaster, the Brothers joined in to make any needed repairs. The pier was rebuilt, the breakwater was strengthened, the road was cut down to a level with the breakwater, and a retaining wall was built to protect the front lawn.

#### 1916 - Organized athletic program begins at St. Stanislaus

In 1916, Brother Berchmans was named president. He was a brilliant scholar with a pleasing personality, and these qualities helped him to win the admiration and confidence of both the students and their parents. It was during his administration that an organized athletic program was begun at St. Stanislaus.

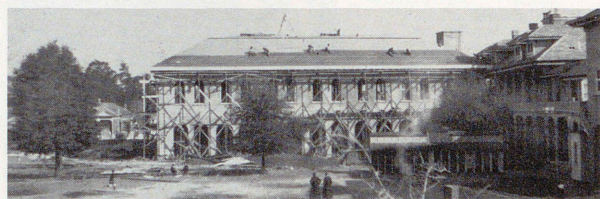




Louis Claverie (at the time of his graduation in 1921) is the nephew of Jean Claverie, the first graduate of St. Stanislaus College in 1871.



Marion Wolfe, Sr. (Class of 1923) holds trophy won for first place finish in cross country race. Shadows in this picture belong to Brother Peter and Foster Commagere.



The gymnasium at St. Stanislaus under construction in 1924.



St. Stanislaus students (including Fred Welsch and Henry Eisler) playing on the ice in 1920 as the Bay of St. Louis froze.



The statue of the Sacred Heart was erected in front of St. Stanislaus in 1921 to commemorate the founding of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart in 1821. In the pedestal of this statue is a time capsule containing the signatures of faculty members and students of the year 1972.

#### 1918 - Influenza hits Gulf Coast and school is closed

In 1918, Brother Lambert became president. The school year of 1918-19 opened with an enrollment of 281 students and the brightest prospects for a successful year. However, the plague of influenza, which was raging throughout the country, struck the Gulf Coast and St. Stanislaus had to close. Many of the Brothers got sick, but fortunately none of them died from the disease. By the beginning of December the fear of influenza had passed and classes were resumed.

#### 1921 - Brothers of the Sacred Heart celebrate centennial

The school continued to increase in popularity, and students from throughout the United States as well as Latin America were applying for admission. In 1921, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of their foundation in France. To commemorate this event at St. Stanislaus the Brothers erected a huge bronze statue of the Sacred Heart in front of the school.

#### 1923 - St. Stanislaus becomes college preparatory

This statue remains to the present day, a symbol of the continued work of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart in Bay St. Louis.





*The St. Stanislaus Orchestra in 1921.*



*Marshall Ballard (class of 1929) was the first graduate of St. Stanislaus to become a Rhodes Scholar.*



*Rear view of St. Stanislaus in 1926.*

In 1923, St. Stanislaus changed its curriculum from that of a junior college to a college preparatory program. After World War I, the school found itself swamped with applications for boarding students. In order to be able to accept more boys, it was decided to construct a wing on the north end of the school bordering Union Street. This building, completed in 1924, contained a large gymnasium-auditorium with a stage setting on the second floor. On the bottom floor were classrooms, recreation rooms, typewriting rooms, showers and athletic rooms. The old gym built in 1905 was now used to accommodate the younger boys.

#### **1926 - Brother Peter named president of St. Stanislaus**

Brother Macarius succeeded Brother Lambert as president; and then after two years, Brother Peter was named president in 1926. It was Brother Peter who for the most part would guide the destiny of St. Stanislaus during the next twenty years. He had been a teacher at the school since 1913, and therefore he was thoroughly acquainted with the problems of the students. He stressed the importance of athletics; but even more importantly, he stressed the necessity of developing the spiritual life of each boy. In addition to the daily religion class, he emphasized the value of frequent Mass and Communion; and he encouraged the boys to take part in projects involving the corporal and spiritual works of mercy.

The St. Stanislaus Sodality of the Blessed Virgin had been founded on December 8, 1878. This sodality had met weekly for the recitation of the Office of the Blessed Virgin, had sponsored frequent Communion, and had a special day set aside each month for the general Communion. In 1929, this sodality was instrumental in forming the Gulf Coast Union; and this was done principally through the efforts of Brother Edmund. In recent years the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin has been replaced by the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, which has as its goal devotion to the Sacred Heart and the practice of the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

In 1929, it was again necessary to expand the facilities of the school. This time a wing was built on the south end of the school bordering Bookter Street. This construction replaced the old gym built in 1905. In this new wing were a large study hall, science rooms, a chapel, private living quarters for the Brothers, and a recreation room for the boarders.

#### **1932 - St. Stanislaus is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools**

Brother William became president in 1932, and during his term of office he stressed the importance of an effective program of studies. It was through his efforts that St. Stanislaus was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The depression of the early thirties caused the student body to decrease somewhat in numbers, but the school still maintained its excellent reputation in scholastics, athletics, and spiritual training.





The St. Stanislaus Band under the direction of Brother Romuald (1938).

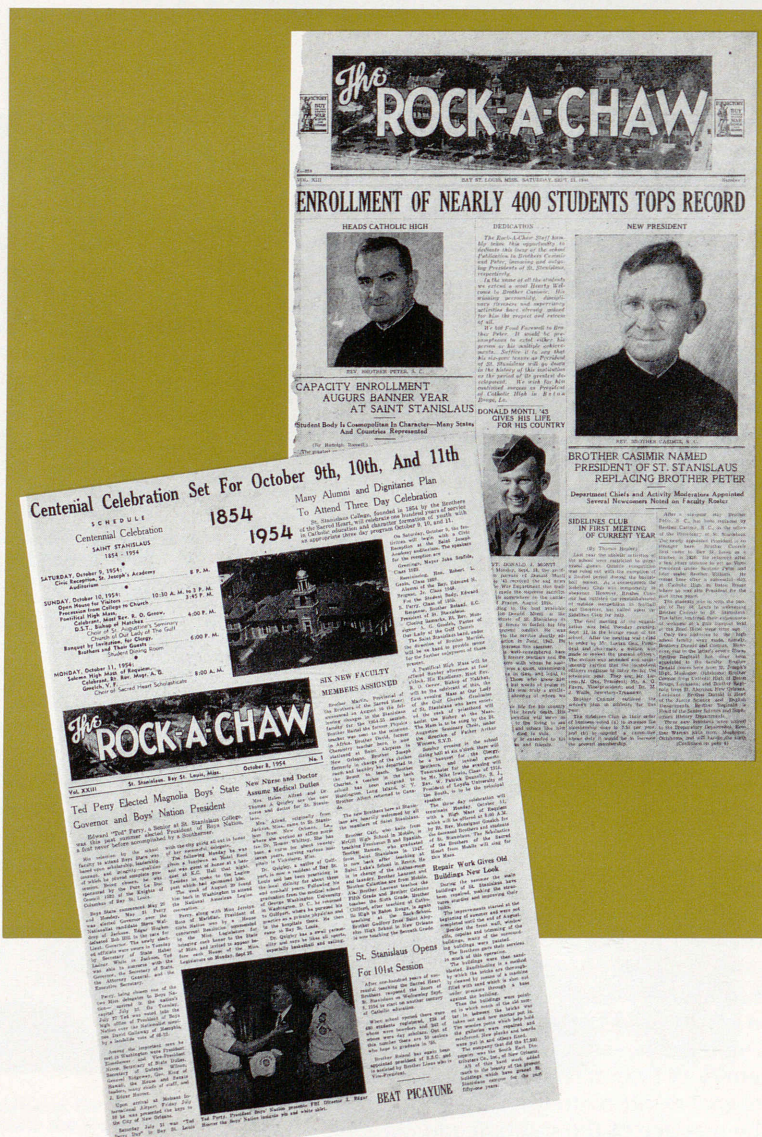
### 1932 - Brother Romuald takes over music program

It was in 1932 that Brother Romuald came to St. Stanislaus and began his outstanding work with the school band. Music had been taught at the school since 1874 mainly under the direction of John, Peter, Carl and Joseph Hemmersbach. Under the direction of Brother Romuald a marching and concert band was formed. At the Mississippi State Band Contest the St. Stanislaus band won superior ratings for fourteen years, thus gaining for Brother Romuald the reputation as one of the foremost musicians in the state. He took a personal interest in each of his students; and because of this, they often excelled in music beyond their expectation. Brother Romuald left St. Stanislaus in 1959, but his memory has been preserved in the construction of the Brother Romuald Memorial Band Hall; and his tradition of music excellence is still evident in the St. Stanislaus Band of today.

### 1936 - St. Stanislaus Sideline Club formed

In 1932, the Rock-A-Chaw student newspaper came into existence. By 1936, the paper was gaining "first honors" in school newspaper rating services and in the Mississippi Press Survey; and in 1937 it won national honors.

On April 30, 1936, a group of alumni and friends of St. Stanislaus met to form the St. Stanislaus Sideline Club. The purpose of this club was to foster a greater interest in the athletic activities of the school. Through the years Brother Philip, as moderator, has helped to maintain the interest of the Sideline Club in the athletic program at St. Stanislaus.







The railroad station in Birmingham, Alabama, as the young boys from St. Stanislaus (under the direction of Brother Peter and Brother Leonard) arrive to play in the Toy Bowl. This football game took place in 1946.



The sixth grade at St. Stanislaus in 1943.

In 1938, Brother Peter returned as president. He initiated the summer camp program at this time. With the pier and the bay directly in front, the school was ideally located for conducting this summer program for young boys. The main

#### **1938 - Summer camp begins at St. Stanislaus**

activities at summer camp were sailing, swimming, hobbies, horseback riding and baseball. The camp became so popular that it was not possible to take all the boys who applied for admission. In recent years the summer camp, under the direction of Brother Noel, has operated as an academic-fun camp.

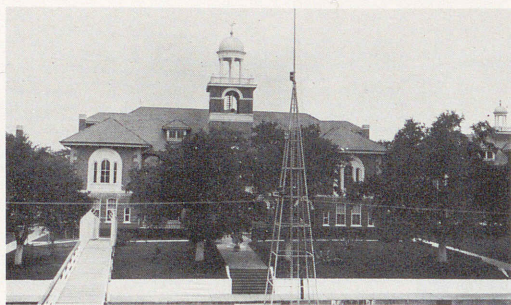
#### **1941 - U.S. enters World War II**

During the "war years" St. Stanislaus trained its students in the basic features of aviation and seamanship. A special course in Pre-Flight Aeronautics was offered those boys who intended to enter the Army or Navy Air Corps or cadets on the completion of their high school. There was also a course offered in basic seamanship authorized by the United States Navy and conducted by members of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. The purpose of this course was to train young men for marine service.



Brother Peter Basso (president and teacher at St. Stanislaus for over 25 years) is shown with students in his office in 1939.





Storm warning tower in front of St. Stanislaus was used to guide ships at sea and warn local residents of approaching storms.



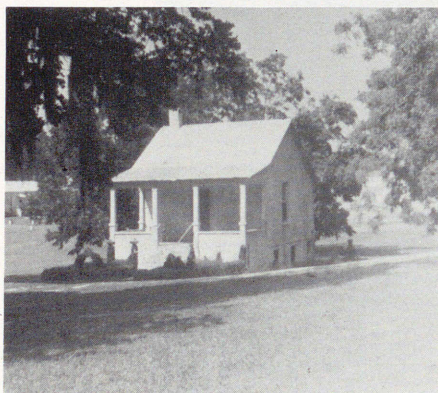
Most of the deceased Brothers of the Sacred Heart of the New Orleans Province are buried in the graveyard located on the campus of St. Stanislaus.



Brother Athanasius Mooney, who spent over 30 years at St. Stanislaus, supervised the "work crew" as well as fulfilling his teaching assignments.



St. Stanislaus Dance Orchestra in the 1940's under the direction of Brother Romuald.



Brother Aurelian lived at St. Stanislaus for 65 years. During this time he was principally in charge of the dairy and the garden. For many years he lived in this simple home, which he himself built on the school grounds.

Brother Peter showed foresight during the war by contacting the State Agricultural authorities for advice in raising chickens and cows. A stable, barn, and chicken coop were erected, and because of this the school was never short of eggs or meat. Brother Aurelian, for whom the present residence hall was named, was in charge of the dairy and the gardens, and his work greatly helped to relieve the wartime food shortage.

In September, 1944, Brother Peter was appointed principal of Catholic High in Baton Rouge and Brother Casimir was named president of St. Stanislaus. The enrollment of 391 students for this year was the greatest in the school's history; and the school year of 1945-46 saw the enrollment increase to 398 students. In the early years of St. Stanislaus the students were allowed to visit home only at Christmas. In later years Easter was added to the holiday period for the boarding students. In 1945, this tradition was broken when Brother Casimir gave the student body five days off at Mardi Gras in order for them to see the parades in New Orleans.

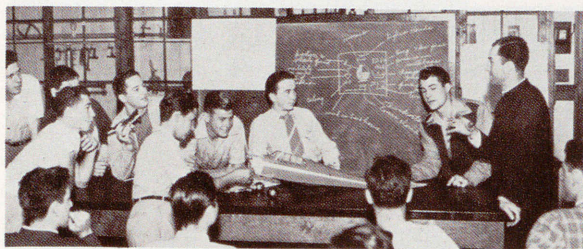
#### 1946 - Enrollment swells to an all-time high

In 1946, Brother Peter returned to St. Stanislaus as president. The school enrollment swelled again to 264 boarding students and 176 day students; and more than a hundred boarders were turned away for lack of room. The school year of 1947-48 started on a dismal note as a severe hurricane struck Bay St. Louis on Friday, September 19. There was extensive damage done to the school, but fortunately the buildings remained intact.

#### 1947 - Hurricane causes extensive damage to school

The students were dismissed for two weeks while repairs were done. No students at St. Stanislaus were hurt in the storm. This storm ranked in severity with the storms of 1888, 1893, 1909, 1915, and later Hurricane Camille in 1969. The pier in front of the school was destroyed, but a new pier was finished by the summer of 1948. This well-known landmark lasted until Hurricane Camille in 1969.





*Brother Felician teaches a basic course in aviation at St. Stanislaus during World War II.*



*After school recreation in the 1950's.*



*The 1941 Junior-Senior Prom held in the gymnasium at St. Stanislaus.*

#### **1948 - Brother Peter dies and Brother Alexis is named president**

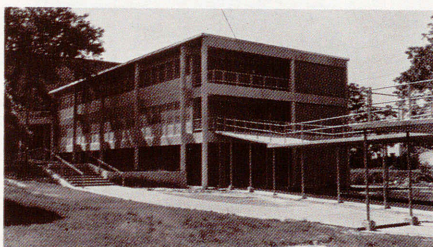
On September 26, 1948, Brother Peter died after having spent four months in the hospital; and he was buried in the Brothers' cemetery in Bay St. Louis. Brother Alexis was named president of St. Stanislaus for the 1948-49 school session. In 1950, the new student and faculty dining hall was completed.

#### **1954 - St. Stanislaus celebrates its centennial**

In 1951, Brother Celsus was appointed president of St. Stanislaus, and Brother Roland served as principal. In 1953, Brother Roland was made president as plans got under way for the celebration of the centennial of the founding of the school in 1854. In 1959, the new infirm-ary building was completed. This building, which was the goal of the Centennial Drive, had classrooms on the bottom floor, wards and nurses' quarters on the second floor, and private rooms for the Brothers on the third floor.

#### **1966 - St. Stanislaus embarks on building program**

In 1960, Brother Hugh was named president to replace Brother Roland; and in 1966, Brother Roland was renamed president. The period between 1966-1977 witnessed the greatest building period in the history of St. Stanislaus. Under the leadership of Brother Roland and Brother Lee Barker, principal, a ten-year building program was outlined. During this period nearly three and a half million dollars were spent in either the construction of new buildings or the renovation of existing buildings.



*The infirm-ary (completed in 1959) was the goal of the Centennial Drive started in 1954.*

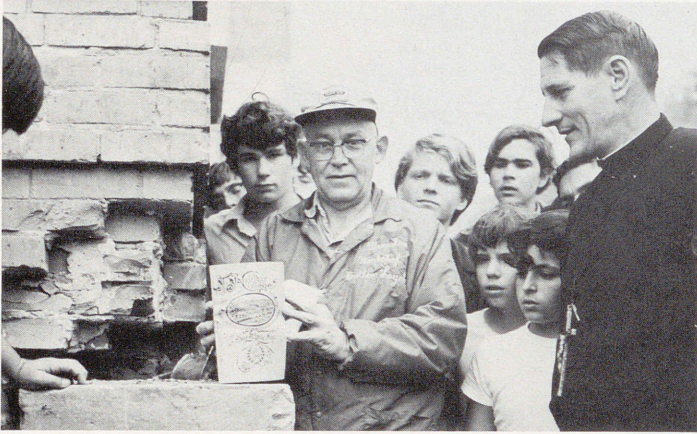


*Stanislaus students perform the "dance of the day."*

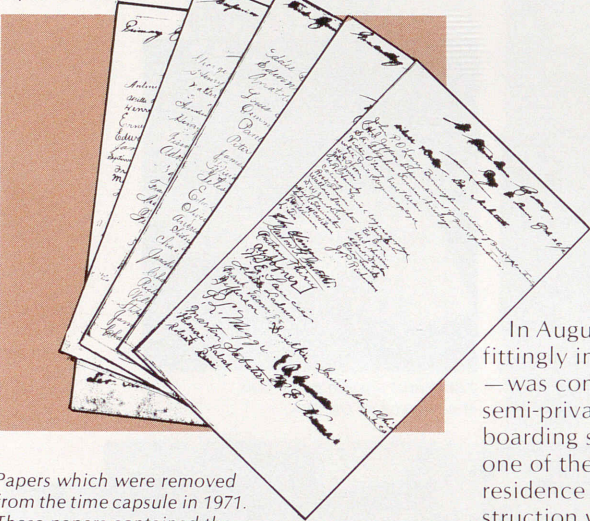


*Snow blanketed the campus of St. Stanislaus in December, 1963.*

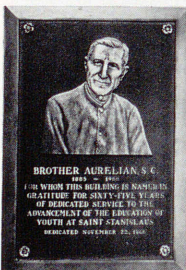




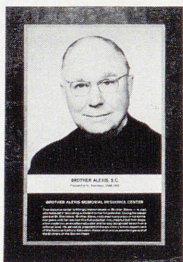
A time capsule had been placed in the cornerstone of St. Stanislaus College when it was built in 1904. Brother Loyola and Brother Lee are shown with a group of students when they opened this time capsule in 1971.



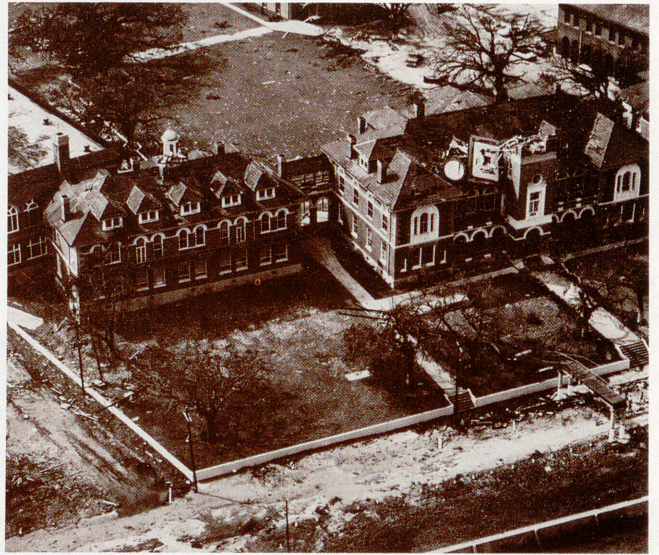
Papers which were removed from the time capsule in 1971. These papers contained the signatures of faculty members and students at St. Stanislaus in 1903, the year in which the time capsule was sealed in the cornerstone.



The residence hall at St. Stanislaus (Aurelian Hall) was dedicated in 1966 in memory of Brother Aurelian, S.C.



The Brother Alexis Memorial Resource Center at St. Stanislaus is fittingly named in memory of an excellent educator.



Hurricane Camille (1969) was the worst storm in the history of St. Stanislaus.

In August, 1966, Aurelian Hall—named fittingly in memory of Brother Aurelian—was completed. This building affords semi-private rooms for the three hundred boarding students at St. Stanislaus. It is one of the finest and most well-equipped residence halls in the South; and its construction was always the dream of the former president, Brother Peter.

In February, 1967, the chapel, which is used by both the Brothers of the Sacred Heart and the students, was completely renovated. At present this chapel accommodates approximately three hundred people. The dining halls used by the students and the Brothers were renovated and refurnished in October, 1967. In March, 1968, a new field house was built adjacent to St. Stanislaus Stadium. This field house is used for varsity and junior varsity sports in football, baseball and track. At the same time a complete outdoor recreational facility was built which includes basketball, volleyball, handball, and tennis courts.

#### 1969 - Hurricane Camille causes severe damage to school

Brother Pierre St. Pierre was named president of St. Stanislaus in June, 1969. On August 17, 1969, the most severe hurricane to ever hit the Mississippi Gulf Coast struck in the late evening. Hurricane Camille, with winds of over 200

miles per hour and water 25 feet above sea level, passed directly over Bay St. Louis. The school building constructed in 1904 "stood up" against the storm, but it was badly damaged. The hurricane left St. Stanislaus with over a million dollars of damage. Fortunately, none of the Brothers or the 200 refugees staying at St. Stanislaus were seriously hurt in the storm. With the Brothers and volunteers working day and night, the 1969-70 school session opened only two weeks late. In the meantime, plans were already being formulated for the construction of a new school building, as it would have been more costly to renovate the existing buildings. In addition, the student enrollment would be increased with the new school building. Much thought and time by the Brothers and faculty went into the planning of the "new school." In August, 1971, the two-story classroom-administration-student union complex was completed, thus providing St. Stanislaus with

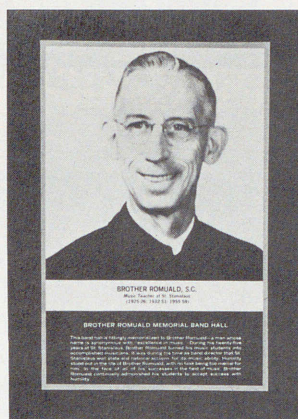
#### 1971 - New Classroom-administration-student union building is completed

a first-class educational facility. This building, which takes care of the present student body of 625 students, includes an audio-visual resource center; laboratories for all sciences, languages, reading, and art; plus classroom space and facilities for closed-circuit television.





The Brother Peter Memorial Gymnasium and Physical Education Center was completed in 1977 and dedicated on April 2, 1978.



The Brother Romuald Memorial Band Hall was completed in 1974 and is named in memory of a man who contributed in an outstanding way to the music program at St. Stanislaus.



Students show enthusiasm at 1976 Homecoming Pep Rally.



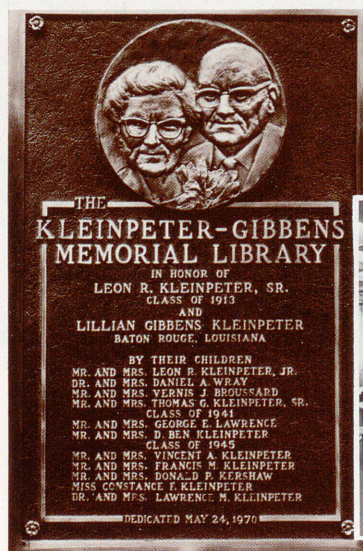
This magnificent pier was built in front of St. Stanislaus in 1948.

The thousand-foot pier, located in front of the school, had withstood many hurricanes since 1947; but it was destroyed in Camille. A "less magnificent" pier, along with an olympic-size swimming pool, was constructed to replace the former pier. In May, 1970, the new Kleinpeter-Gibbens Memorial Library was dedicated, affording the faculty and students of St. Stanislaus the finest source of study material available. In 1974, the Brother Romuald Memorial Band Hall was completed.

In 1975, Brother Hubert Bonnette was appointed president. Under his administration the Brother Peter Memorial Gymnasium and Physical Education Center was completed in 1977. This building provides facilities for a complete physical education program for all the students as well as a gymnasium with a seating capacity of thirteen hundred.

#### 1978 - Brother Peter Memorial Gymnasium and Physical Education Center is dedicated

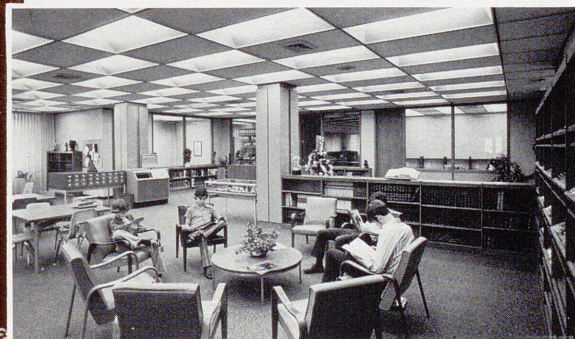
Today St. Stanislaus has a capacity enrollment of 625 students (300 boarding students and 325 day students) and a waiting list of boys wishing to attend the school. Father Stanislaus Buteux's dream in 1854 of establishing a boarding and day school for boys under the direction of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart has indeed been fulfilled.



The Kleinpeter-Gibbens Memorial Library was dedicated on May 24, 1970, in tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Kleinpeter, Sr. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



In 1976, twenty-five per cent of the graduating class at St. Stanislaus received academic, athletic, and music scholarships to various universities in Mississippi and throughout the United States. These seniors are pictured with Brother Lee and Mr. James Thriffley.



Students and faculty at St. Stanislaus enjoy the finest equipped library on a high school level.



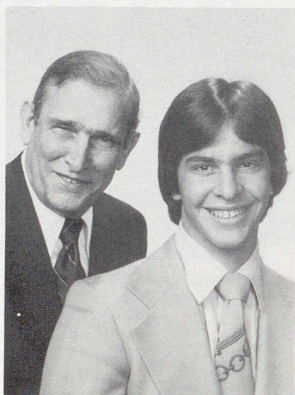
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The 1954 City Council of Bay St. Louis—Cyril Glover '22, John Scafide '29, Sylvan Ladner '32.



Members of Alumni Board in 1977. (Seated) David Assaf, Eaton Lang, Joseph Killeen. (Standing) Brother Aquin Gauthier, Jerry Schoen, Bill Foster, Frank Lagarde.



Roland Hymel, Sr. (class of 1924) celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of graduation the year his grandson Richard Hymel graduated (1974).



Homecoming (1940).



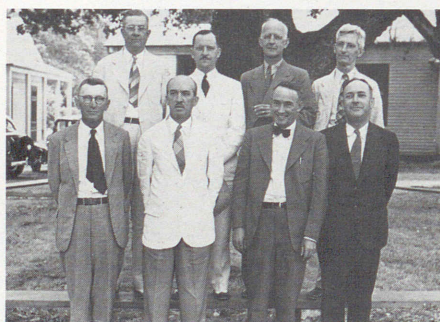
Homecoming and Dad's Day (1925).



The class of 1923 celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation. (Seated) F. Buquoi, B. Wilbert, J. Gossen, W. Abadie. (Standing) E. Sylvester, C. Loewer, C. Spurl, M. J. Wolfe, and Brother Pierre.



25th anniversary of the class of 1924. (Seated) N. Renshaw, E. Guedry, P. Reed, A. Landry. (Standing) Bro. Edmund, A. Maufray, H. Gossen, W. Gex, Bro. Alexis, Bro. Gerald, M. Laporte, Bro. Carol, L. Kergosien.



(Front row) S. Keller '10, J. Green '10, A. Brou '09, S. Keller '07. (Back row) J. McGinn '07, E. Pinac '06, L. Braud '04, G. de la Croix '03.



Homecoming (1957) pays tribute to the grads of 1900. Pictured are Linda Auderer Kidd and Sheldon Seuzeneau, Jr.



Dr. Lionel Waguespack (class of 1897), Charles Becnel (class of 1895) and Harrison Rees (class of 1892).



## THE ST. STANISLAUS DAY SCHOOL



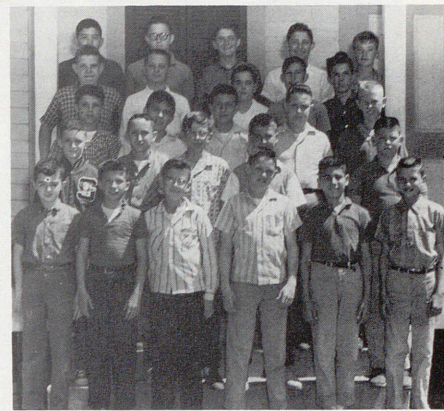
*Brother Stephen with boys at Day School (1911).*

The history of St. Stanislaus would not be complete without a reference to the Day School. In 1870, the Brothers of the Sacred Heart opened a free school for the boys of Bay St. Louis who were unable to afford the tuition of St. Stanislaus. The school became a landmark in Bay St. Louis and down through the years was known by such names as the "Sarbonne," "Rip's University," or simply as the "Back School." The original building was a one-story frame building with accommodations for about sixty students. It was built to the rear of the property on a triangular piece of property near the present cemetery.

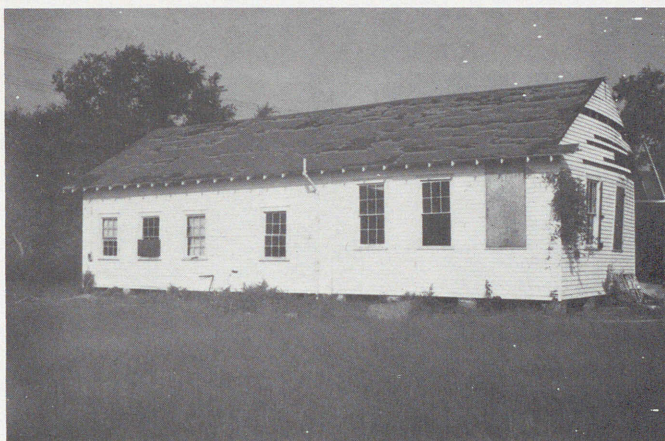
From 1870-78, there were sixty pupils in grades one to eight with one Brother teaching all eight grades. The room was so divided that each of the eight rows represented a separate grade. As a student would master the work of his particular grade, he would move to the next row (and hence to the next grade). In 1878, due to a lack of Brothers at St. Stanislaus, it was necessary to close the school. However, in 1880 the school was reopened with one Brother available for teaching duties.

Probably the most well-known teacher at this day school was Brother Stephen, who taught there from 1882-1896. Brother Stephen had a long, white, flowing beard which prompted the boys to refer to him as Rip Van Winkle. It was in this way that the school acquired its name of "Rip's University." Brother Stephen, more than anyone else, gave the tradition and tone to the day school. He was a teacher of the "old school," who believed in using classroom methods that relied more on physical force than moral persuasion. He stressed the essentials of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

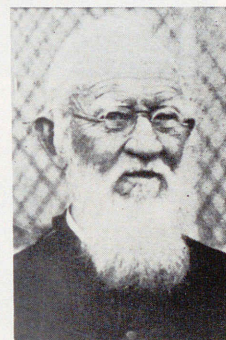
Other popular teachers at the day school were Brothers Florent and Conrad.



*One of the last groups of boys at Day School (1963).*



*Day School after Hurricane Camille (1969).*



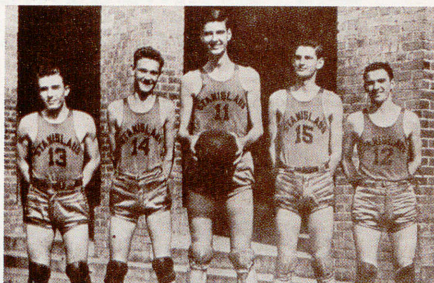
*Brother Stephen, S.C.*



*"Rip's University" (1937).*



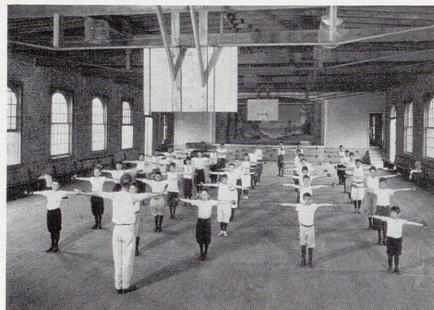
# THE ATHLETIC HISTORY OF ST. STANISLAUS



State semi-finalists in 1944—Pat Wilson, Sellers Meric, Jim Smith, Randy Nieto, and Buddy Gulotta.



Gulf Coast Champions (1941)—(Front row) C. O'Connor, J. Funk, O. Pachero, J. O'Donohoe, H. Zimmerman, J. T. Prosser. (Standing) K. Carnes, A. Schmidt, H. Kiefer, E. Breerwood, F. Blanchard.



Student Drill (1916).



Southern Prep Champions under direction of Forster Commagere (1917).



Baseball team (1923).



St. Stanislaus Basketball Team (1914).



Finalists in National Catholic Tournament (1929).

Athletic activities took some time to become popular at St. Stanislaus because the Brothers who founded the school had for the most part come from France where interscholastic activities were not popular. In the very early days of the school, the two most popular physical activities were handball and hiking. In fact every Thursday and Sunday afternoon the boarders would go on long hikes into the woods. As an alumnus expressed himself very plainly: "Brother Andrew and Brother Louis seemed to try to walk the devilry out of us twice a week."

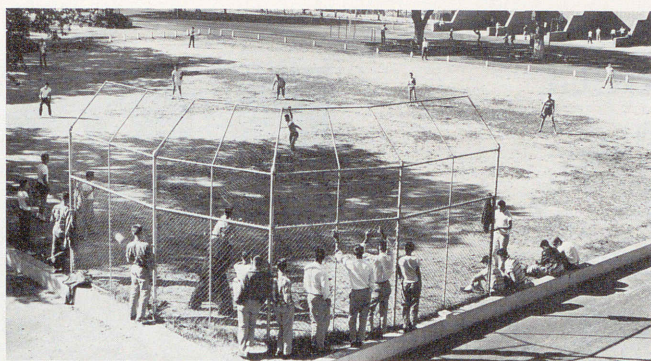
In 1888, Brother Stanislaus organized a baseball team to play schools from New Orleans and from along the coast. At about the same time the Louisville and Nashville Railroad started excursions twice a week to the Coast, and this helped to bring teams from New Orleans to compete with St. Stanislaus.

But it was not until 1915 when Brother Berchmans became president of the school that athletics was organized in a formal manner. He realized the importance of athletics in the overall development of the students, and he was determined to set up an intensive athletic program. His first step was to name Mr. Forster Commagere as the coordinator of this athletic program. Mr. Commagere had a magnetic personality, knew the problems of boys, and quickly gained their confidence. He was the coach of all four sports—football, basketball, baseball, and track—and it wasn't long before St. Stanislaus became renowned for its athletics and sportsmanship, as well as its academic excellence. A baseball park on the campus (known as College Park) was constructed to accommodate a thousand people. The gymnasium built in 1905 was sufficient to take care of the indoor sports. With these facilities and the football field, Mr. Commagere began his organized program with an attempt to help as many students as possible; and the results of his work were

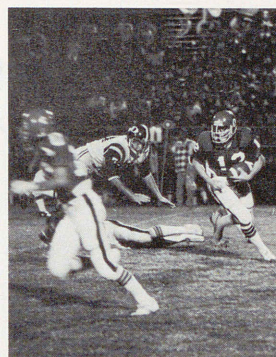
soon noticed. His 1919 football team was undefeated, and his 1920 team lost only one game. This was the beginning of a football legend at St. Stanislaus; and it wasn't long before basketball, baseball and track were in the limelight. During his term of coaching from 1916-1929, Mr. Commagere was responsible for developing such athletes as Nat Tyser, Shorty Moore, Johnny Scafide, Marchie Schwartz, Roger Haydel, Irby Didier, Walter Gex, Jr., Anthony Scafide, Harry Chauffe, Sam Cerniglia, Coty Rosenblath, Kenneth Welch, Henry "Zeke" Bonura, Milton "Hippo" Phillips, Harry "Wop" Glover, Marion Wolfe, Charles Jaubert, and many others. This is by no means a complete list of the great athletes who have been developed at St. Stanislaus.

In 1929, Grady Perkins (assisted by Hippo Phillips) was the coach of another Rock-A-Chaw undefeated football team. Brother Peter acquired Arthur "Slick" Morton as football coach in 1938, and the team was again undefeated and named Gulf Coast Champions. The school accepted an invitation to play

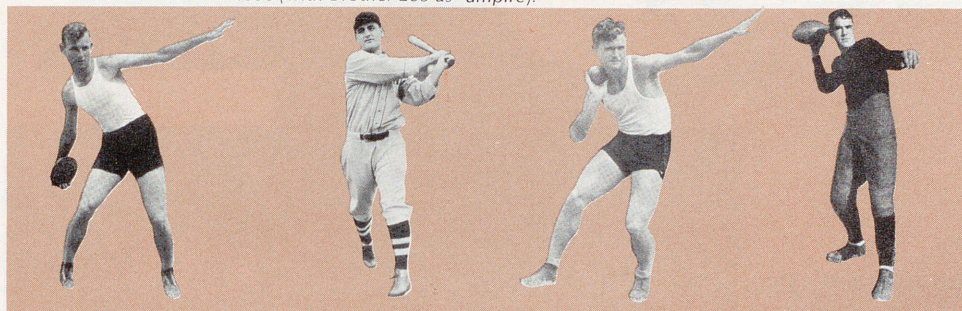




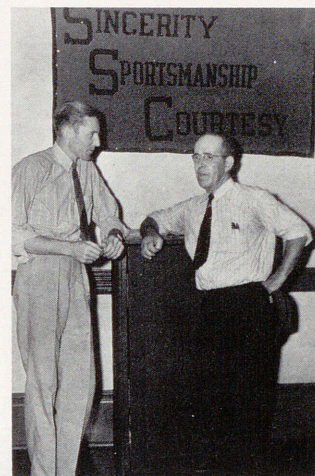
Recreation in 1956 (with Brother Leo as umpire).



Rockachaws on the move, 1976.



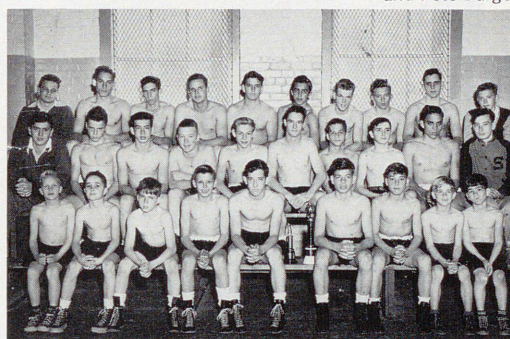
Famous Stanislaus athletes—Saucier '31, Bonura '27, Linam '32, Schwartz '27.



Forster Commagere (right) and Pete Burge.



Dairy Bowl Champions (1954)



Boxing team (1949).

Jesuit in the Toy Bowl in New Orleans, and the two teams played to a 6-6 tie. The Toy Bowl at that time was the equivalent of an interstate championship between the top schools in Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1941, led by Doc Blanchard and coached by Pete Burge, the Rock-A-Chaws were undefeated and beat Jesuit of New Orleans, 7-6. This year they again won the Gulf Coast Championship.

In 1946, Brother Leonard, who had been in charge of the Flea-Fly football game for the younger boys since 1932, was asked to bring a team of the younger boys from St. Stanislaus to play in the Toy Bowl in Birmingham, Alabama. Rip Miller, line coach at the United States Naval Academy and one of Knute Rockne's "seven mules," was the honorary coach for St. Stanislaus. The team from Stanislaus was defeated; but two years later in 1948 the young boys from Stanislaus were again invited, and this time they were victorious.

The basketball teams at St. Stanislaus have always been competitive. In the early years, St. Stanislaus played many colleges belonging to the Southeastern Conference. In 1927, 1928, and 1929 the basketball team was invited to participate in the National Catholic Basketball Tournament in Chicago. In 1929, St. Stanislaus advanced to the finals of this national tournament before being defeated. The team was honored in a special way by being presented the coveted Sportsmanship Award. Another great Rock-A-Chaw basketball team was the one in 1944-45. This team, led by All-State center Jim Smith, was state runner-up.

Baseball and track are very much a part of the athletic history of St. Stanislaus. As was the case in basketball, the Rock-A-Chaws in the earlier years scheduled many college and semi-professional baseball teams as their opponents. In 1921 and 1922, St. Stanislaus defeated the Atlanta Crackers, a professional baseball team of the Southern Association. In track Forster Commagere developed

many champions between 1916-1929. Nat Tycer, Zeke Bonura, and Hippo Phillips participated in the National AAU Meet while at Stanislaus. In 1925, Zeke Bonura broke the American Javelin record; and in 1917, Nat Tycer led St. Stanislaus to the Southern Prep School Championship.

Boxing came into the forefront in 1937 as St. Stanislaus captured the state championship. In six other years the Rock-A-Chaw boxing team won the state championship. In 1932, tennis became an organized sport under the direction of Brother Cornelius. In 1941, Brother Julian coached the tennis team which went through the season undefeated.

This is by no means a complete summary of the athletic teams of St. Stanislaus; but it does show in a small way the importance of athletics in the school's history.



## AN EPILOGUE



School Seal.



Brother Ephrem (1961).



Confirmation (1963).



Brother Athanasius (1975).

### 1979 - St. Stanislaus celebrates its 125th anniversary

In presenting a concise history of a school such as St. Stanislaus, there always occurs one problem—the omission of names of many people who have been an important part of St. Stanislaus. It has been possible to cite many people by name, but in even more cases the names of men important in the development of the school have been omitted because of lack of space. Therefore, all these men—whether or not they have been mentioned specifically by name—will remain important in their significant contribution to St. Stanislaus. People—not buildings—make a school!

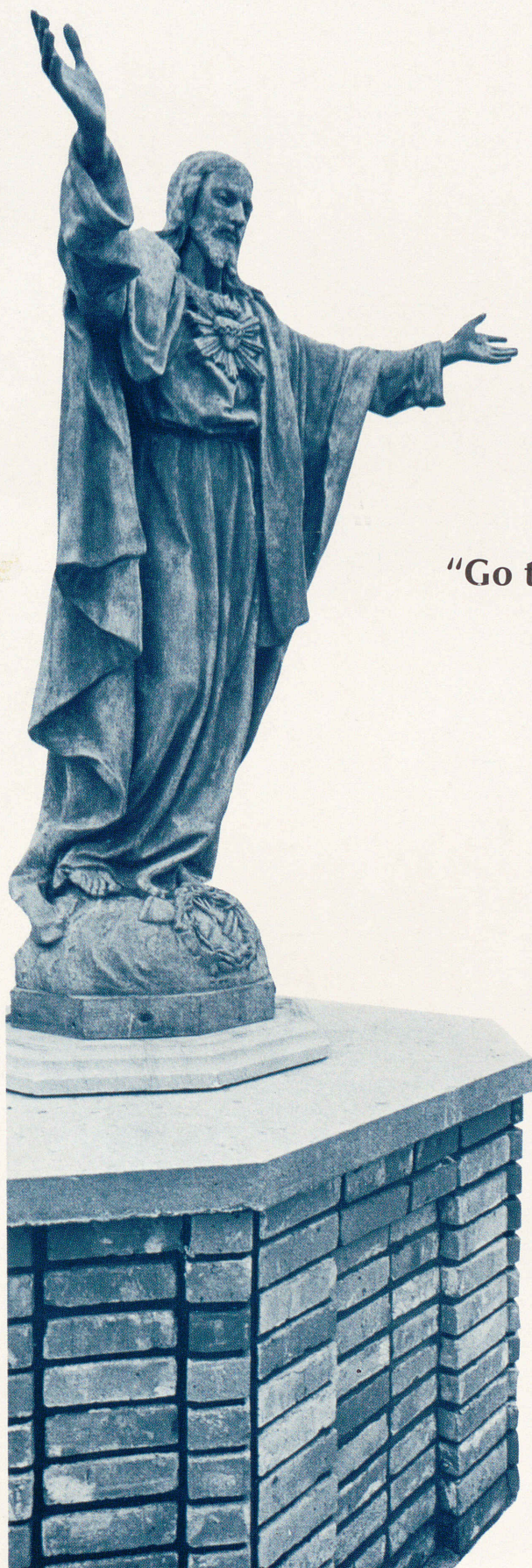
During the past 125 years St. Stanislaus has been known for its excellence in the Christian education of youth, and this

reputation will continue to grow in the years to come. The reputation of St. Stanislaus as an outstanding boarding and day school stands on the eminent contributions it has made to education and character building and the countless professional men it can number among its graduates.

While the physical plant must necessarily change to meet the educational demands of the time, the rich tradition of the past still remains for this generation and succeeding generations to build on. The goal today is the same as it has been for 125 years; and that goal is the Christian education and formation of youth into "men of character."

Yes, a rich tradition continues to grow!





**"Go therefore and teach all nations..."**

The work of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart is chiefly in the field of education, and for the past 125 years the Brothers at St. Stanislaus have trained over 10,000 students in the principles of Christian doctrine and education. These young men upon leaving St. Stanislaus have taken their place in the world as true "men of character."





**ST. STANISLAUS**

BAY SAINT LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI